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PARK THEATER.—2 and 8: "Brava."
EAS PRANCISSO MISSIGNIS.—2 and 8.
TONT PASTOR'S NEW THEATERS.—Variety
TWENTY-THING STREET OPERA HOUSE.—2 and 8: Kelly
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New-York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

TRIPLE SHEET.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The British Government has refused to lack of honorable ambition. support the memoran ference. === The Provincial Bank of Buenos Ayres failed. = The Prince of Wales was reocived with great splendor in the City of London.

DOMESTIC .- Gen. Grant will go around the world after retiring from office. = Earl Derby's note was read in Cabinet meeting yesterday. ==== Senator Booth will not accept the Greenback party nomination for Vice-President. - At the Centennial there were 30,000 visitors; a proposition to reduce the admission to 25 cents and open the Exhibition daily was made in the Commission. — The Kansas Democrats declare for Mr. Hendricks. — Gov. Tilden has called an extraordinary term of the Circuit Court and special term of the Supreme Court to try the Canal suits. === Owen Marlowe, the actor, is dead.

Congness .- The Senate spent yesterday in secret session on impeachment. The House discussed the Naval Appropriation bill; attention was called to the fact that the personal controversy of Tuesday had been omitted from The Record, but after explanation a resolution to restore the emission was defeated.

CITY AND SUBURBAN, -The Presbyterian General Assembly approved the closing of the Centennial Exhibition on Sunday, and considered home missions, church sustentation, Sunday-schools, work among Germans, and other subjects. - Government officials claim to have crushing evidence against the indicted New-York whisky dealers, == Gold, 11234, 11278, 11238; gold value of the legaltender dollar at the close, 89 cents; stocks moderately active, irregular, and generally lower, closing

THE WEATHER.-The Government report predicts warm, partly cloudy weather, with local rains. In this city it was warm and very pleasant. Thermometer, 670, 733, 620,

During the sessions of the Presbyterian General Assembly in Erooklyn, copies of The Daily Thisburk—containing the Centennial Sketch of the Presbyterian Church, of Rec. Dr. Morris's opening sermon, and of the daily proceedings of the Concention—may be obtained from the newstands, corner of Court and Montague-sts., and at junction of Fulton and Flatbush-ares., near the Tabernacle. The Pally Tribuse will be sent collected to any address for 31 per month. (post-paid) to any address for \$1 per month.

By refusing to support the scheme which the three Chancellors adopted, the Earl of Derby has rebuked the Imperial Powers for not inviting Great Britain to the Berlin Conference. In this course the British Foreign Minister will be sustained by his own party, if not by the people.

The season of educational "commencements" has already opened. Two theological seminaries-Yale and Rochester-lead the way in our columns to-day. It will not be long before the exercises of the graduates of 1876 will be dividing public attention with the great political conventions.

A list of the fortunate people who have secured cottages at Newport for the Summer, which we publish this morning, indicates that the popularity of that pleasant shore keeps up commercial disaster, that appeal becomes danto the standard of previous years. There are, gerously effective. It sways multitudes who,

ing-places.

Mr. Morrison's proposition to adjourn Con-

gress on June 12 seems unreasonable in view

of the undnished work on hand in both Houses. The Democrats may, however, favor the measure, as it would enable them to make political capital by unfinished investigations held open during the Presidential campaign. It is sought in the Government school bill to render education in Great Britain almost

compulsory by prohibiting the employment of boys and girls under 14 who have not attended school. The object of this measure is good, but the poverty of the working classes must render it in many cases impracticable. The creditors of Winslow, the forger, will

find little comfort in the views expressed at the Cabinet meeting concerning extradition matters. There is no room for doubt that our Government will adhere to its position, and very little chance that Great Britain will promptly change the course she has adopted.

The British advocates of "female enfran-Bright. He voted for women's suffrage in promise or mercy, by such men as Thurman, 1867, but has since seen reason to change kis views, and this year spoke strongly against though in undertaking the task they would the measure. His new opinions are stated as have taken their political lives in their resulting from more careful study and observation.

Details of the ingenious methods by which whisky dealers of this city have defrauded the Government are given in our local columns. The accused, bowever, stoutly declare their innocence, and it is by no means certain that the success which attended the whisky prosecutions of the Government at St. Louis and Chicago will be repeated here.

Mr. Lowe's apology for declaring that Queen Victoria sought unsuccessfully to have two Premiers make her Empress of India was very humiliating. The House of Commons, as our and discountenanced further attacks upon him. His arrogant bearing in former contests must, however, have deprived him of much sym-

The "People's Canvass" letters which we publish this morning exhibit more even than their usual diversity of opinion. The Reform Conference gives large occasion for congratulation from some writers and sharp criticism from others. There is only one respect in which these letters are unanimous; they all admit the need and express the intense desire for reform in our Government.

In our very full reports of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly it will be seen that a wide range of subjects engaged the attention of the meeting yesterday. Resolutions were passed warmly approving the decision of the Centennial authorities by which the Exhibition buildings are closed on Sundays. The approval is based on religious and legal grounds, and bears no reference to the practical considerations which have been urged by the advocates of Sunday opening.

Mr. Sidney Lanier has met the usual fate of all poets who write for a special occasion. In his case, however, a sectional feeling, which was passing out of our literature, seems to be again revived. His Cantata has been assailed by many journals throughout the North and West, and is valiantly defended by the Southern press. We print to-day Mr. Lanier's own explanation and defense, wherein he sets forth some hitherto unexpressed opinions concerning the relations between poetry and the modern school of music. Whatever may be thought of his performance, he makes it evident that he worked in accordance with a conscious, intelligent system, and that, if he has failed, it was not through ignorance or and race, to which we referred in last Mon-

There was very little substance to Mr. A. G. Riddle's attempt to connect Mr. Blaine with some improper transaction in bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. What little there was Mr. Riddle's partner at the time, Mr. Joseph B. Stewart, plants his heel upon, and stamps into nothingness, in the letter elsewhere printed this morning. Considering the attenuated nature of the calumny, and the historical, legal, and documentary nature of the reply, we are forced to regard it as somewhat in the nature of training a columbind to kill a house-fly. Mr. Stewart fortifies his letter by abundant references to the legal proceedings in his case—a case fully set forth in Nott and Hopkins's Court of Claims reports. The noticeable feature is his citation from that casa of the original power of attorney from John E. Blaine, given him early in 1863, under which he adjusted the whole claim about which this chatter has arisen, two years before he had ever met the Speaker, or knew that his Kansas client was the Maine Speaker's brother.-Mr. A. M. Gibson is also after Mr. Riddle; and he doubtless convinces that gentleman that his effort to vindicate the memory of a dead man by throwing mud at Blaine is chiefly noticeable for its damaging effect on the tombstone.

THE INFLATION HERESY,

Even in the worst cause, unflinching courage ommands admiration. The soft-money lunaics merit contempt by the amazing folly of their beliefs. But they are so thoroughly in earnest, they have so fally the courage of their opinions, they are so persistent, resolute, and ready to face all possible consequences, pars panying faith. tisan or personal, in fighting for their notions, that it would be a great mistake to despise them. Men of that stamp always make themselves felt. Even when insignificant in numbers, they sometimes produce mighty changes by sheer force of determined purpose, as a die for his faith as any follower of Omar or tallow candle may be fired through an oak olank. But the soft-money huaties are not insignificant in numbers. Of men who thoroughly believe in the soft-money heresy, avow that belief on all occasions without hesitation, and in any sharp contest on that issue are impelled by that belief, there are many hundred thousand. Of those who are in dead earnest improbable that they will allow the popular about it, and ready to fight for it at every hazard, there are many thousand. They band together as naturally as the devotees of Slavery did in years before the war. The same intense feeling of selfish interest moves multitudes whose vagaries of opinion, however sincere, would otherwise be not positive enou h to work mischief. This heresy, too, like the belief in Slavery, appeals naturally to the most powerful prejudices and passions of ignorant or ill-informed men. Especially in times of industrial disorder and

hundred than at this time last year; and New- fanatic finds at this time wonderful scope for to swallow it, no matter how bitter it may port is always late in the season among water- his intensity of belief and his devoted energy. taste. That he has not labored in vain, the Demo-

cratic Convention in Ohio proves. Ever since the elections of last Fall, THE rating their foes. Defeat in Ohio and Penusylvania, we predicted, would not suppress this heresy, or materially check its growth. When were congratulating the country upon the elecmoney Democrats that they had before them a lift and death struggle, in which all their courage would be needed. The country knows how they wavered, temporized, threw away self-respect and moral force by begging for disgraceful compromises, and finally, with few honorable exceptions, so far surrendered as to vote for the unconditional repeal-the unqualified repudiation - of the Resumption act. By many these Democratic have been blamed more than they deserve, for we may now realize what power this heresy possesses with the masses of that party, even in the most intelligent of Western States. If "chisement" have lost the support of John it had been boldly confronted, without comgrowth might have been checked, patriotism for the emergency; they twaddled, and compromised, and yielded, when they should have treated the insurrection as Napoleon did the roaring mob in the streets of Paris, with a whiff of grapeshot; and the mob has sent them to the lantern.

Once more we reiterate the warning. These repudiators are in dead earnest. They do not care if their party gets beaten, unless it can so prevail as to secure a triumph of their ideas. lators, as well as wild-eyed fanatics, but they man who fancies that this spirit can be subdued or whipped into silence in a Democratic London letter shows, treated him indulgently. national convention, or by anything it can do or say, does not know the creatures with whom he has to deal. As well try to quiet riot act. Republicans are making a serious mistake if they suppose that this attitude will the contrary, the teachings of Mr. Morton and as to make the rag-money heresy almost irresistible in several Western States. It is notorithey will vote "the regular ticket" again, is there any evidence that the hard-money port any heresy. Personal wrangles will cost the Democrats some votes in Ohio, where Mr. Thurman has been butchered, and would cost that party many more in this State if Mr. Tilden should be stabbed; but the number of Democrats who have shown themselves ready to vote against "the party" because of any conviction or principle is too small to with a platform embodying unqualified repudiation of the Resumption act, it would be selves with the reputation of Mr. Tilden, fix exactly what citizens should be. their eyes on his record as a reformer, and cans may as well expect some such struggle as

this. It will not be an easy one. TURKEY.

The latest news from Turkey again illustrates that ineradicable antagonism of creed day's TRIBUNE. The threatening demonstrations in Constantinople reveal far more than a temporary popular excitement: they have their o igin in causes which have been constantly at work for the last fifty years. Although the demands of the mob, thus far, express no more than its jealousy of Russian influence, the concealed motive power is religious fanaticism. The attendants of the mosques who lead and direct the revolt, profess, it is said, to be friends to the Christians; but the fact that the latter are arming themselves in all haste shows how much faith they place in any such profession.

The trouble began, both in Turkey and Egypt, when the first youths were sent to Europe to be educated. They came back, almost without exception, shaken in their ancient faith, developed beyond its ideas, and tolerant of, if not addicted to, habits of life which it condemned as unholy. With the forms of modern civilization a new and disturbing spirit entered the Orient. The priests of Islam were the first to feel this. Their passive protest against the inevitable change produced no effect; then the demagogues among them began appealing to the prejudices and passions of the common people. In Egypt they created the sect called the Scaoosce, the preaching of which the Khedive has had courage enough to suppress, except in the Libvan Oases: in Turkey where two hostile political elements existed, the orthodox worked for the most part through the customary channels of influence. The secret argument of both is the same,-that the present decline of the Moslem race is owing to relaxed religious practices, and the old strength and honor can only be restored by the severest revival of its accom-

The common, uneducated Turk is as fixed in his religious creed as the Tyrolese Catholic or the Scotch Calvinist. So far the modern influences which increase around him have left him perfectly unshalten: he is as ready to Ali. There would be little difficulty in calling Stamboul to arms, and trampling down Galata and Pera into blood and ashes. Islam might undoubtedly triumph-for a few days-and then the Crescent would disappear from the soil of Europe. The intelligent priests know this full well, and it is in the highest degree excitement to culminate in acts of violence. There is no part of Constantinople which cannot be reached by the guns of a squadron. The forewarning has come, and the forearming will not be many days behind.

The proposition agreed upon by Germany, Austria, and Russia clearly points toward a postponement of the impending struggle. An armistice of eight weeks will give time for the concurrence of England and France in some plan of settlement which Turkey would not then dare to reject. Each of the five great doctors has his favorite nostrum, but if all together succeed in mixing some compound

TOO GOOD FOR CONGRESS. If there was anything encouraging about the TRIBUNE has repeatedly warned those who Fifth Avenue Conference, it was the indicacare for public honor that they were under- tion that men with some respect for themselves were not entirely averse to a participation in public affairs. We are, on the other hand, quite shocked to find Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, Congress assembled, and chserful optimists of whem a great while ago the country heard more than it has recently, publicly announcing tion of Mr. Kerr, we again warned the hard- that he will not be a candidate for Congress. But it is not Mr. Campbell's resolution which disturbs us so much as the reason which he gives for it. "Considering," he says, "the manner in which National affairs have been administered during the last ten years, I have not the least ambition again to occupy a 'seat in Congress." It strikes us that this lefty and virtuous position would better become one who has never undergone the degradation of membership. In fflet, Mr. Campbell members, much as they deserve censure, is rather too old a bird to put on these innocent airs. His exceeding purity and simplicity are a little belated. They should have been exhibited when he was in full bloom, and not new, when he is inclining to the sere and yellow. As he is good enough to observe that he has other and even 'manifold" reasons for declining, they may be better than that which he gives. Certainly they could hardly be worse. Even hands. They had not the manhood or the if Mr. Campbell's fastidiousness is honest and genuine, we must be allowed to say that there is nothing of povelty about it. One reason why Congress is no better than

gentlemen, clever and cultured, honest, and in all other ways fit for either House, are too proud or too sensitive or too indolent or too fastidious to be candidates. They shrug their to a receipt for \$20 (which he gives to the shoulders at the leose and shambling debates; at every exposure of corruption they declare that Among them are corrupt and desperate specu- they have all along been expecting it; they had rather stay at home with their books or rival each other in terrible earnestness. Any their business; they are of those who regard newspapers like the deceased Mr. Rush, as the vehicles of disjointed thinking;" and they honestly think that to go to Congress is to lose caste. As the number of these good men has grown larger, it must be confessed a mob of raving lunatics by reading the that our politics have not improved in fragrance. In many districts, what with their votes, if they were only given, and their influence, necessarily weaken the Democratic party. On if it were only exerted, they might turn the scale of election in favor of deother conspicuous Republicans have been such cency and honesty and intelligence. They prefer to stay in their counting-houses and make money, or in their libraries, reading inous that the hard-money Democrats surrender | dustriously and thinking profoundly. We do their convictions for the sake of party success; not say that Mr. Campbell is a man of this description, but he makes us think of this suas Mr. Thurman did in Ohio last Fall; nor perior but by no means publicly useful class of these purists who say: "As national af-Democrats of this State would refuse to sup- "fairs have been administered for the last "twenty, thirty, forty, fifty years, we have not "the least ambition to occupy seats in Congress." Their legend is: "No, I thank you; none for me!" Voters who are sick of party politics, who are hungering and thirsting for better men in office, naturally turn from the old backs to to these respectable characters, and offer them nominations for this important place or that. count. If Mr. Tilden should consent to run, It is discouraging that of each the cry should be: "No, I thank you; none for me!" The worst of it is that they are not like Mr. Campfound hard to beat the man in New-York, or bell, whose "No" may imply "Yes." When the platform at the West. The repudiators they say "No" they mean it. Sometimes they would grasp the substantial victory, and look will not even lend their names, fancying that out for the Congressional nominations. The they will never get them back again in a clean hard-money Democrats would console them- state. Their nobility is nice, but they are not

It does not seem to us paradoxical to say stand by the party to the end. The Republi- that the very men who want office least are those who are best fitted for it; in some cases the very fact that a good man is a candidate purifies the whole canvass, though he may not come within leagues of being elected; while sometimes, centrary to all chances and expectations, the name used only to animate a forlorn hope comes out at the head of the poll. of the Presidency; indeed, so far as the best years of his life to the business, can mmediate results were concerned, his exist? Or does he inquire what "he is worth," nomination was mischievous; but, on the other hand, it is also true that his presence in the field kept up the theory of right which was ultimately triumphant. It is time to recall the old idea of patriotism. We all owe yeoman service to the country. Perhaps it would not be so great a sacrifice as he appears to anticipate for Mr. Campbell to go once more to Washington; but if there be in any district an honest man who is really wanted as a representative by the voters, and who yet shrinks from the duty, is it not time for him to look into the morality of the matter, and to remember that citizenship may demand something

pore than voting and paying taxes? In political reform, as in everything else, there is a day of small things. Somebody must take the initiative-somebody must consent to lead the band, however little-some body must consent even to the ignominy of being a member of Congress before the position can become an honor. All the glory does not by any means always wait upon a majority, but with the right candidates a highminded and intelligent minority, however small, is likely to prevail in the end; and this is specially true of the Congressional districts, in which personal worth is surest at last to earry weight.

AUTOGRAPHOMANIA.

One of George Eliot's friends has recently taken pains to procure currency for the statement that she never replies, on principle, to an application for her autograph. The explanation probably is that she makes the deep and necessary distinction between a manuscript written from the impulse which seeks expression, and one mechanically written on demand. The former carries with it, in some mysterious way, a sense-or the shadow of a sense-of the writer's personality; the latter is a cold, hard specimen of chirography, sometimes expressive of annoyance, but never of much else. One is the genuine, the other the counterfeit

So long as the collecting of autographs was limited to persons of taste and intelligence. who knew why they desired such souvenirs of distinguished men and women, and valued them accordingly, a compliment was implied in the request, and the favor, if not too often repeated, was granted with some readiness. But now that it has sunk to the level of an indiscriminate habit, cultivated by children as soon as they have filled their postage-stamp albums, the policy which George Eliot has adopted will be forced upon every individual who may become renowned, or even notorious. Opening one of the oblong volumes kept on hand in botels, we perceive how tasteless and indiscriminate the mania has become. There, side by side, are U. S. Grant and the last negro minstrel; Bishop Simpson and Lydia Thompson; G. F. Train, Henry C. Carey, P.

Dickinson, and President Woolsey! Anna Some have complied with the additional request: "accompanied with a sentiment"-but most victims struck that task some years ago, and simply dash down their names. In fact, it has become impossible to do more than that. There is a dry-goods firm in Chicago, the errand-boys connected with which manage to lie in wait for every known visitor at the hotels. A lecturer, last Winter, arriving at night, dusty and hungry, was beset by four of these boys before getting to his room, and four more followed to call him from the supper-table. An enterprising youth in Western New-York has the printed words "Dealer in Autographs" on his note-paper, and sends six or a dozen blanks (according to notoriety) to be filled up for his stock in trade. Some years ago a gentleman in Tennessee addressed a printed circular to Mr. Charles G. Leland (Hans Breitmann), asking for his autograph. The witty author wrote a very polite reply, which, as well as the applicant's address on an envelope, he caused to be printed, and then duly mailed! He never received another application from that neighborhood.

Sometimes the request is transparently vailed under a desire for information which is either quite useless or easily accessible to any writer. "Should the word tour be "pronounced 'toor' or 'tower?" "In "what year was Longfellow's first vol-"ume published ?" "Has Carlyle any chil-"dren?" "What is the private income of "the Sultan of Turkey ?"-these are a few specimens of the usual interrogations. Even if made in good faith, they simply show it should be is because extremely particular an indolence of mind which no amount of imparted knowledge could particularly benefit. Victor Hugo, as THE TRIBUNE's correspondent, M. Houssaye, informs us, signs his name poor) when he is applied to for his autograph. This is a heroic way of suppressing the naisance, but we doubt not it will prove most effectual in his case. Put a mania into harness and compel it to work for some good end, and it will speedily die out. Some such plan, at least, would restrain the children until they are sufficiently developed to understand that a name frequently uttered by the public is not necessarily a great name, and that a mechanical autograph is rather a worthless memento of an individual.

MORE MINISTERS.

Netwithstanding all the efforts of Education Boards, and the admirable seminaries of the country, it still appears that the Presbyterian, like other churches, requires more ministers. The best way of supplying this deficiency may not come under the notice of the present General Assembly, but it is a matter of the greatest moment, and there is one direction in which it may be possible for the Assembly to give such expression of its mind as will increase the amount of educated talent devoted to the pulpit. We refer to the subject of ministerial rights. The civil rights of a minister are defended by the civil law. His official rights are safe in the hands of his peers. But his rights to maintenance, and the "fruit of his labors" on the lowest plane, are in the hands of his people, and not of law; and a just sense of obligation has to be evoked to secure them for him. The present too common method repels high-toned youths, and often discourages the best men actually in the ministry. The nicest calculation is made as to the amount on which they can live, and anything that is given beyond that is too much of the nature of a dole, a donecur, such as one gives to a porter for his civility, and which has in the case of the minister two bad consequences, namely, that the givers feel great self-complacency without reason, and the minister too often feels Why humiliation with reason. some should a minister be put on a footing so different from that of other honest laborers? Does Mr. Claslin, or Mr. Jaffray, or any other large employer in New-York, inquire on Mr. Birney never had the ghost of a chance how much one of his employés, who has given what, on a fair calculation of the amount contributed in capital, skill, labor, and character, to the concern, he is entitled to receive as his share of its prosperity ! Business men we presume do not often put

themselves in a minister's place. Let us help them to do it. The Rev. John Titus (we take good Scripture name) will stand among his dders-a dozen good and true men-next Sunday. He and they, like good men and good citizens, have their families to provide for. Each of them is able and willing, from honest and well-directed labor, to secure a surplus, greater or less, from year to year. Each of them is getting on in the world-either laying by a little for old age, or for survivors, or improving his surroundings, and advancing his business. Not so the clergyman, whose duty it is to instruct his flock among other matters on the "discretion with which good men guide their affairs, and that worse kind of infidelity that makes no provision for its own." The trustees-"all honorable men"have calculated to a nicety on how much their pastor "can live," according to their best information and ideas, and they give him that much; and at the end of a decade perhaps of most exhausting labor they "feel good" for sending him on a trip to Palestine. If a church is prospering because the minister is able and faithful, let him share in that prosperity, and let him receive his share not as a gratuity, but as a part of his income, his own. Let him feel that he is dealt with justly, and not generously. He is not exempt from the common feelings of a gentleman. He is perhaps supplementing the income which his parishioners feel to be "quite liberal" by efforts in other directions, and smarting under the sense of necessity to do it. He knows the rates of outlay of his people in many other directions, and every reminder of their want of thought in relation to him weakens that fine and subtle bond of sympathy and affection by which he ought to be bound to his charge. It is not implied that all Presbyterian churches are censurable in this respect, but many are; nor that the Presbyterian churches are specially blamable in this regard, for all the churches have something to learn, and the Presbyterian Church is in a good position to lead the way in a reform. Difficulty is felt in finding ministers for the highest places. Why should New-York, Baltimore, Chicago, and other places have to look beyond the United States for occupants for their pulpits? We are glad to receive good men from any quarter, and happily there is no tariff on imported ministers; but the country ought to raise its own supply.

The too frequent changes of ministers are often deplored and set down to ministerial restlessness or incapacity. There is another side to it. We shall give a case. An able man, felt to be a power for good in the community, and told so in parting addresses, has but the list of actual rentals is greater by a faith of their fathers. Thus the rag-money action of the others, the patient will be forced the tight-rope, Bishop Potter, Sergeant Bates, tion, hearing every now and then from his congregation, called to meet on the 27th of June 18 the other had th

people the consolatory assurance, "We do not give you enough." The church becomes filled; so does the treasury, and at the end of a year there is a surplus duly reported. His family is just at that time when their education and maintenance cost something, and he is a man who insists on paying his way like other men. But about the surplus? Well, the trustees find that there was an old balance which had gradually accumulated, due to the "music account." It was a venerable balance, running back to about the time when the minister went to college. It was paid off with the surplus, and duly so reported. The minister said nothing; he is a gentleman at heart. But when a call came to him from another church he accepted it, notwithstanding an offer of a substantial addition to his income if he would stay. It was "too late." But they had to put their hands in their pockets and double the income to find a successor for him.

Now all this may be replied to by a reference to the "higher motives" and the heavenly rewards of fidelity, which we do not ignore. We are thinking of ministers as men and on the earth, and as self-respecting gentlemen, and in the interests of the churches and of the country we plead not for generosity, but for justice in their treatment.

The large extra edition of THE DAILY TRIBUNE of May 10, containing a detailed description of the Centennial Exhibition, having been entirely exhausted, orders for it will in future be filled with THE TRIBUNE EXTRA No. 32, which contains, in addition to the matter given in THE DARLY, a full account of the opening ceremonies on the 10th of May, a list of the judges, and practically all of importance which has transpired at the Exhibition ep to the present time. The rapid and increasing sale of the Extra confirms the claim originally made for it, that it is the best as well as cheapest publication available for those who have been to the Exhibition, those who are going, and those who are not going, which includes "all the world and the rest of mankind."

PERSONAL

interested in the temperance reform movement in Ea-Lady Burdett-Coutts has become actively

The pistol with which Aaron Burr killed Alexander Hamilton is said to be in the possession of a gentleman of Versailles, Ky.

Mr. Herbert Spencer's steady application to work has brought on nervous exhaustion, which has com-Dr. J. G. Holland has volunteered to lecture for the benefit of the Easthampton, Mass, village improvement society, and the offer has been accepted.

Mr. Barry Sullivan is now playing his concluding engagement in this country at Providence, R. I. After visiting the Centennial Exhibition he will sail for Europe on the 7th of June. The Hon. Samuel F. Hunt of Cincinnati bas been selected to deliver the oration at the thirtieth an-

mual Convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity which meets with the Williams Codege Chapter at Wil-liams:own, Mass., in September. Washington, May 19,-The President informed a friend yesterday that on the expiration of his term of office he intends to make a tour of the world.

LONDON, May 19 .- Mr. Disraeli is suffering from a severe cold and cannot attend either the banquet at the Guild Hall or the session of the House of Commons

POLITICAL NOTES.

Lieut.-Gov. Dorsheimer has betted \$1,000 that if Gov. Tilden is nominated for the Presidency he. will carry New-York by 30,000 majority. The first information about the Rhode Island

Republican delegation comes from The Newport News, ch says seven of the eight delegates will vote for Secretary Bristow said to a correspondent of

The Detroit News, who asked him about his Presidential candidacy : " It is a subject I cannot talk about. If people give themselves no more thought or uneasiness re-garding that matter than I do, they will not lie awake nights about it. That is a matter which I propose to let take care of itself." Mr. Cortland Parker, the emment lawyer,

who presided over the recent New-Jersey Republican Convention, is thought by his friends to have some chance for the English mission. It is whispered in Jersey that this prospect might have had something to do in prompting him to say so many beautiful things in his address about Grant's firmness. A fresh report about the Tennessee Repub-

lican delegation gives a majority of it to Bristow. A Nashville correspondent of The Uncurrant Commercial says it stands ten for Bristow to nine for Morton, three for Blaine, and two non-committal. When Morton and Blaine pass away, the whole Tennesses delegation will be for Brislaw. Marton's friends, however, claim 18 of for Bristow. Morton's friends, he the delegates Senator Sharon seems to be a mild sort of

Conkiling man. He said to a reporter of The San Prinscisco Chronicle recently : "Blaine doesn't stand any more show for becoming President than you do. Bristow's chances are perhaps a little better than Blaine's. Conkling's chances are good, inasmuch as he can carry New-York State easily. Of all the candidates mentioned I kink that Conkling, Morton, or Hayes stands the best chance of obtaining the nomination." That National Inflation Convention is the

comic gathering of the year. After doubling themselves up three or four times in order to cast votes enough to represent the whole United States, the delegates nominated for President and Vice-President men whom they knew to have absolutely refused to accept, and then, adjourning sine die, took to their heels. This leaves the Hon. Ignatins Donnelly in a sorry fix. The only thing for him to do is to run for President and Vice-President himself. There won't be votes enough for more than one man any way.

Gen. William F. Bartlett says in a letter from Paris: "I met a Southern Kentuckun, a few days ago, who began a conversation which turned to beme politics and the Presidency. I said, 'I have rather strong ropes that the next President may come from your State. Well,' said he, 'I served through the war in the Confed erate army; I am a Democrat, but if Ben Bristow is nominated, I am going to vote for him sure. I don't care what party nominates him-I know we s nonest man with brains as well as plack, many other Southerners of the same mind.

There is one Democratic journal in Ohio which is unable to stand the William Allen nonsense, and says so frankly. The Oleveland Plain Dealer, with a manliness which does it honor, says: "It seems incredible with the results of last Fall staring them in the face, toal there could have been men enough in the Convention to have ranged Ohio in this Presidential campaign under a leader whose names is a synenym for defeat and a flag upon which are inscribed 'Dishenor' and Dishenesty. Therefore let us repeat that The Plvin Lealer spurps and repudiates the platform of Tuesday, while supporting the nonliness of the Convention. We shall make to fight except on the platform of the St. Louis Convention. We do not propose to be driven into the advocacy of offensive notions by men who achieve their ends by browbeating and trickery."

The unexpected success of the inflation wing in Ohio seems to have alarmed The Cincinnati Comme cial, for it says: "Yesterday's platform is the worst that has been presented to the country outside the State of Indiana. Coupled with the instruction of the delegates at large for Allen, which is nototiously a strategic performance, there is abundant discouragement for all who have hoped that there might be health in the Democratio party. The heating of the nation evidently is not to be sought in that quarter. Perhaps the worst result will be the encouragement of the evil elements of the Republic can party, but we warn all concerned that this Alica party is not to be held despicable on account of its weakness. It is a formidable party, representing great ness. It is a formulable party, representing seckemes and extensive interests, and it is officered by men who have no scruples and few fears, and whose daring designs are excited with no mean artist. They propose to rule for their purposes the Democratic party, and they will attack the National Convention with the same confidence and rude energy with which they stormed the State Convention of yesterday."

Mr. Henry Watterson of The Courier-Journal has discovered a plot for the ruin of the Democratic party. He has been sitting on the evidence for three months, and was finally concluded to place it before the public. The scheme is nothing more nor less than a repetition of the O'Conor movement of 1872. The inflation convention at Indianapolis is the machine which is to be used. It was engineered by Republican manager, who paid for the job. It must appear to Mr. Wattered now that the managers were hadly swindled it they paid much of a price. As proof of a conspiracy Mr. Watterson has a private circular containing these libelous asset " Half the delegates to the